

Calcarea Phosphorica



Synonyms: Calcii Phosphas Precipitata. Calcis Phosphas. Precipitated Phosphate of Calcium. Calcium Phosphate.

Common Name: Phosphate of Lime.

Chemical Properties: Formula $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, Dr. Hering prepared this by dropping dilute phosphoric acid into lime-water as long as a white precipitate was formed. This was washed with distilled water and dried on a water bath. Insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in dilute nitric acid and other acids, and, to a certain extent, in carbonic acid water.

Preparation: The Phosphate of Lime is prepared by trituration, as directed in our Pharmacopoeias.

Physiologico-chemical Data: Calc. phos. is absolutely essential to the proper growth and nutrition of the body. This salt is found in the blood-plasma and corpuscles, saliva, gastric juice, bones, connective tissue, teeth, milk, etc. It gives solidity to the bones. Calc. films. has a special chemical affinity for albumen, which forms the organic basis for this salt in the tissue-cells, and is required wherever albumen or albuminous substances are found in the secretions. It also supplies new blood-cells, becoming the first remedy in anaemia and chlorosis. It is of the greatest importance to the soft and growing tissues, promoting cell growth, supplying the first basis for the new tissues, hence is necessary to initiate growth.

General Action: Calc. phos. is curative in disease depending upon a disturbed action of the lime-molecules in the body, such as occurs in the tardy formation of callus around the ends of fractured bones, in the unnatural growth and defective nutrition of bone and other textures found in rickets and similar diseased conditions; thus the sphere of action of this remedy includes all bone diseases depending on a diseased quality of the blood of a dyscrastic taint, involving also the dermoid tissues with the osseous. When from any cause an insufficient amount of Phosphate of Lime is assimilated for the uses of the animal economy, the vegetative systems suffers primarily, causing defective nutrition, imperfect cell-growth and consequent decay and destruction of tissue, especially the osseous and glandular systems. It is of use during dentition, in convulsions and spasms occurring in weak, scrofulous subjects, stimulating nutrition, etc. Another important feature is its restorative power after acute diseases, either directly or preparing the way for other remedies, by stimulating the system to their action, thus becoming an important blood-globules in the white or embryonic ones, and crediting this drug with nutritive stimulation of the white globules, claims it promotes the formation of red globules indirectly by promoting that of the white globules. Practically, this drug proves itself a real tonic in many cases; in chronic wasting diseases and hectic, when the phosphate is found in excess in the urine, thus corresponding to faulty secondary assimilation and to faulty workings of the excretory organs. In anaemia of young, rapidly growing people; in women weakened by rapid child-bearing, prolonged suckling or excessive menstruation or leucorrhoea in accompanying diseases with exhaustive discharges, as in chronic bronchitis, tubercular diarrhoea and night-sweats, abscesses and scrofulous sores, through its great power on the secretions, it acts curatively. In old age,

where the regenerative function decreases in the nervous tissue, Calc.phos. is well indicated, and we find it useful in senile cutaneous and vaginal itching, as well as during convalescence from severe acute diseases. In tuberculos is pulmonum, with its emaciation, night-sweats, haemoptys is and other marked physical symptoms, Calc. phos. In low potencies holds out great promise to ameliorate the severity of the case; equally great is its benefit in pollutions of young married men (and sexual excitement of women) and onanists. In the osseous expansions of rachitic children, Traeger uses cider internally and externally, and gives at the same time Calc. phos. or Calc. fluor. This is also his favorite treatment in chlorosis (cider-whey, and three times a day about 10 grains of the second trituration of Calc. and he prefers it by far to the usual iron treatment. In chorea during puberty the salts of lime quiet our patients far better than the remedies usually recommended. Pains where bones form sutures or symphyses and numb, crawling pains with chilliness, due to anaemic symptoms, worse from wet, and tendency to perspiration and glandular enlargement. Sensations mostly in small spots. Phosphatic diathesis. General lack of vital heat and aggravation from wet. If the molecular motion of Calc.phos is disturbed within the epithelial cells of serous membranes, a sero-albuminous exudation within the sacs takes place. In this way develop hydrochs genu, hygroma patellae, etc. Minute doses of Calc. phos. will absorb these exudations. If the cells of the epiderm is have lost Calc.phos. albumen will be thrown upon the surface and by drying, form a crust, a desquamation of which can be brought about therapeutically by administering Calc.ph s . Similar albuminous secretions take place on mucous surfaces, if their epithelium is diseased through loss of Calc. phos. Spasms and pains caused by anaemia are cured by this remedy. These pains are accompanied by form ication, sensation of coldness and numbness .

Particular Symptoms:

Mental Symptoms: Impaired memory, mental anxiety With all troubles. Children a repeevisch and fretful, stupid, slow of comprehension . After grief, vexation, disappointment .

Head and Scalp: Vertigo in old age headache and cold feeling in the head; the head feels cold to the touch. Headaches before and during the second dentition worse near the region of the sutures, after mental exertion and from dampness and change of weather. Headache with flatulence. Rheumatic headaches, tearing in bones of the skull. Crawling, as if ice water were on upper part of occiput. Headache of school-girls who are maturing and are nervous, restless, with diarrhoea, caused by jellies and sour things. Fontanelles remain open too long, skull is soft and thin. Chronic hydrocephalus; very large head, bones separated. Craniotabes. Scalp sore, tense, creeping, numbness; itching of scalp in the evening. Scrofulous ulcers on the top of the head. Hydrocephaloid conditions, acute or chronic; also to prevent these conditions . Bald spots on head .

Eyes: Spasmodic afections of the eyelids if Magnes. phos. fails. Amaurosis and cataract. Inflammation of the eyes and excessive dryness during dentition. Photophobia. Cannot use eyes by gaslight. Ulcers on cornea. Opacities following of food. Dyspepsia with distress in stomch, temporarily relieved by eating and by raising wind. When fasting, pain goes to the spine. Infant wants to nurse all the time, and vomits often and easily. Pain in the stomach with debility. Vomiting after cold water and ice cream. Headache and diarrhoea, worse eating. Craves bacon, ham, salted or smoked meats. Much flatulence. Abdomen sunken and flabby. Mesenteric glands enlarged. Colic at every attempt to eat. Marasmus.

Abdomen and Stool: Soreness and burning, and empty sinking sensation around navel. Colic, with green, slimy, undigested diarrhoea with fetid flatus. Cholera infantum, great desire for indigestible things ham, smoked meat, etc.; abdomen sunken, flabby. Stool is hot, watery, profuse, offensive, noisy and sputtering. Useful in summer complaint and marasmus, and in teething children. Diarrhoea aggravated by fruit. Crying spells, caused by soreness and pain around navel, every time the child nurses. Removes disposition to intestinal worms in anaemic and weakly patients (Natrum phos). Gall-stones, to prevent re-formation of new ones. . Abdominal herniae. Chronic, oozing hemorrhoids in anaemic or weakly patients. Fissures of anus. Fistula in ano, alternating with chest symptoms, or in persons who have pain in all the joints from any change of weather. Painless fistulae. Costiveness, hard stool with blood, especially in old people, associated with depression of mind, vertigo, headache and chronic cough. Hernia in anaemic patients. Tabes mesenterica. Offensive pus with stools. Neuralgia ani. Severe pain in lower part of sacrum, coming on after stool and lasting entire day until retiring to bed.

Urinary and Sexual Organs: Wetting the bed and general debility. Frequent urging to urinate. Cutting pains in the urethra and neck of the bladder. Enuresis in old people and small children, with great debility. Diabetes mellitus where the lungs are implicated. Urine copious with weariness. Bright's disease, for the albumen (alternate with Kali Chronic gonorrhoea in anaemic subjects, with itching and soreness. Swelling of testicles and scrotum Gravel, calculus, phosphatic deposits, in crease of urine, with flocculent sediment. Stone in the bladder, to prevent reformation of same. Hydrsocele.

Female Organs: Weakness and distress in uterine region. Uterine displacements with rheumatic pains. Prolapsus uteri with weak, sinking feelings, worse after defecation. Throbbing in the genitals, with voluptuous feelings; indicated also in tendency to masturbation in scrofulous children. Nymphomania worse before menses. Violent backache with uterine pains. Soreness in the sacro-iliac synchondroses. Leucorrhoea, as a constitutional tonic, discharge like White of an egg, cream like, worse in morning, with sexual excitement, patient being disinclined to move about. Amenorrhoea. Menses too early in young girls. Discharge bright red, returning every two weeks, less painful than otherwise. Menstruation during lactation. In adults menses too late and dark, especially in rheumatic subjects, preceded by sexual excitement, accompanied and followed by great weakness, distress and rheumatic pains. Labor-like pains before and during menses sometimes after stool or micturition; worse from change of weather. Burning in vagina. Hardness of mammae.

Pregnancy: Pains, burning and soreness in the mammae; they feel enlarged. Spoiled milk of mother; it is salty and bluish, and child refuses it. Decline after puerpera and during pregnancy. Prolapsus in debilitated persons (with Kali After prolonged nursing, with weak voice, cough and weakness and pain between shoulders. Weariness in all limbs during pregnancy.

Respiratory Symptoms: Involuntary sighing. Cough with expectoration of yellow albuminous mucus, not watery, worse mornings, with sore, dry throat. Soreness of chest to touch. Sore pain about sternum and clavicle, with contraction of chest and difficult breathing. Frequent hawking to clear the voice. Chest difficulties associated with fistula in ano. Chronic cough of consumptives who suffer from coldness of the extremities. Incipient phthisis in anaemic patients. Profuse sweat, especially about the head and neck. Whooping cough, in obstinate cases, or in teething children and weakly constitutions. Suffocative cough in children; better lying down.

Catarrhs in scrofulous or gouty constitutions with anaemia. Spasm of glottis from retarded dentition.

Circulatory Organs: Palpitation with anxiety, followed by a trembling weakness, particularly of calves. Non-closure of foramen ovale. Circulation imperfect. Sharp pain around the heart during inspiration.

Neck and Back: Thin neck in children. Rheumatic pain and stiffness of neck from slightest draught. Backache in the lumbar region in the morning on awaking. Cramp-like pain in neck and around shoulder blades, small of back, region of kidneys, when lifting, or blowing the nose. Soreness around sacro-iliac symphysis. Aching in os coccygis. Potts' disease. Spinal curvature in young girls especially at puberty. Spina bifida. Buttocks and back "asleep."

Extremities: Sore aching in shoulders and shoulder blades, and along arms cannot lift arm. Shooting through elbows. Cramp-like pain in forearms, wrists, fingers, and especially in the thumb. Ulcerative pain in roots of finger nails. Gouty nodosities. Rheumatism of the joints with cold or numb feeling. Rheumatism worse from change of weather, getting well in spring and returning in autumn. Numbness of the limbs and coldness or a sensation of ants creeping on the parts of infected. Rheumatic gout, worse at night and in bad weather. Aching in all the limbs, with great weakness. Rheumatic pains flying about. Aching soreness of thighs. Pains in knees, worse walking. Lower limbs feel numb. Pain in shin bones. Cramp in calves. Ankle joint feels as if dislocated. Gouty pain in toes and ankle joints. Coxarthrosis, third stage. Bursa. Chronic synovitis. Swelling of the epiphyses. Bow legs in children. Slow in learning to walk. Fistulous ulcers on the foot joints and on the malleoli. Potts' disease. Spinal curvature. Lumbar abscess. Syphilitic periostitis and ulcers.

Nervous Symptoms: Neuralgias, commencing at night, recurring periodically deep-seated, as if in the bone tearing pains, worse from any change of weather, with sensation of crawling, numbness and coldness, or like electrical shocks. Pain in small spot. Rheumatic paralysis. Languor, weariness, especially ascending. Indisposition to work. Trembling of limbs. Great debility after weakening, acute diseases. Convulsions from teething. Spasms of all kinds after Magnes. phos. fails. Epilepsy.

Sleep: Drowsiness, especially in old people, associated with gloomy thoughts. Hard to wake in the morning. Children crying at night. Constant stretching and yawning.

Febrile Symptoms: Creeping shivering. Copious night-sweats in phthisis. Cold sweat appears on the face and coldness of the body. Chronic intermittent fever in scrofulous children.

Skin: Skin dry and cold, wrinkled. Copper-colored, full of pimples. Ulceration of scars. Chafed skin, excoriations. Itchiness of the skin. Senile itching of the shin. Eczema with yellow, white scabs or vesicles in anaemic, scrofulous or gouty constitutions. Freckles are lessened by the use of this remedy. Herpes, acute or chronic, with itching. Lupus. Prurigo. Pruritus; itching of the skin. Vaginal pruritus of old women. Albuminous exudations in or on the skin. Tubercles on the skin. Scrofulous ulceration also of the bones. Boils form ulcers. Acne rosacea.

Tissues: Anaemia and chlorosis is to supply new blood cells. Flabby, shrunken, emaciated children. Complexion waxy, greenish, white. Exostoses, osteophytes, bone diseases. Costal cartilages swollen. Rickets. Non-union fractured bones. Spina bifida. Polypus, nasal, rectal and uterine. Tabes.

Phosphatic diathesis. Defective nutrition. Bones thin and brittle. Dropsical affections. Irregularity in development. Emaciations, accompanying ailments. Leucaemia. Excess of white corpuscle. Bronchocele, goitre, cysts. Tumor albus. Pancreatic diseases. Bursae. Soreness of tendons and of joints.

Modalities: The symptoms are generally worse from cold, motion, change of weather, from getting wet. Many symptoms are ameliorated by lying down .

Homoeopathic Data: Proved by C. Hering, collected in Guiding Symptoms, vol. iii, and Allen's Encyclopedia. A history of the different provings is found in the Hahnemannian Monthly, March, 1871, by C. Hering; also a Resumé by him in the North American journal of Homoeopathy, vol. xx .

Dose & Administration: The lower triturations, 3x to 6x, are the potencies usually employed, probably achieving most satisfactory results, although the higher potencies, 30 to 200, have given brilliant clinical results. Schussler prescribes the 6X trituration. Large doses are useless and even injurious. Prolonged administration has produced nephritic colic and passage of small calculi.

Relationship: Very similar to Calc. carb, but with Calc. phos. the patient, whose complexion is dirty-white or brown, is usually emaciated; it corresponds more to the acute affections of the lungs. In general the phosphate prefers the dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, while the carbonate acts best in the light-haired and blue-eyed. It occupies a ground between Calc. carb. and Phosphor., supplementing the latter frequently to great advantage. Calc. phos. and Berber. is have both been beneficial in fistula in ano; both have great similarity in chest symptoms, particularly such as follow surgical operations. In anaemic headaches of school girls, follow by Magnes. phos. Indental caries, similar to Fluor acid., Magnes. phos. and Silicea; in epilepsy, Ferr. phos., Kali mur., Kali phos. and Silicea in diabetes, Kali phos., Natrum phos.; the latter also is similar in worm affections. Follows China in hydrocephaloid and anaemia. Complimentary to Carb.ani. and Ruta. In neurasthenia Calc. hypophos. may be called for preferably for similar symptoms. In the copious sweats after weakening, acute diseases compare Psorin . In acute articular rheumatism, if after Natr. mur. and Kali phos. there remains a trace of the disease .

Side Effects: No significant side effect has been observed in proper dosage.

Contraindication: There is no known contradiction.

Use in Pregnancy: The safety of Calcarea Phosphoricum in pregnancy has not been studied. Therefore it should be used with caution during pregnancy. Use as per Physician Advice.

Storage: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and dry place.

Presentation: Power: 3x, 6x, 12x, 30x, 60x, 200x.

Pack Size: 30 gm in PET bottle, 100 gm & 450 gm in Container.

References:

- 1. The Twelve Tissue Remedy of Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler.**
- 2. Homeopathic Materia Medica by Dr. William Boericke**
- 3. Systemic Materia Medica by K.N. Mathur**